

inner end of each of the folds between the nervules; a large deep-brown spot at the end of the cell. Posterior wings sulphur-yellow, the base, inner margin, and cilia pale roseate; inner margin deeply emarginate at its lower edge for more than one-third of its length, and forming a long caudate projection with the outer margin, which slopes gradually from the apex to the anal angle; a faint orange spot at the end of the cell, and another smaller spot of the same colour above it and just beyond the cell; an indistinct yellow spot at the inner end of each of the folds between the nervules. Body pale roseate, with yellow hair on the thorax; head and antennæ brown.

Underside. Front wings pale ochreous, with deeper-coloured front, margin, and cilia; wings sparsely irrorated with orange; a few black scales between the costal nervure and the cell; base tricoloured, the interior portion red, the middle bright ochreous, the exterior, which with the lower wings forms almost a complete circle, greenish grey; nervures bright yellow; two dull copper-brown oval spots, faintly margined with black, placed one beneath the other at the end of the cell, the lower one about six times as large as the upper, with a silver outer edge; a silver, oblong, oblique dash near the inner end of each of the folds between the nervules, those between the first and fourth subcostals slanting towards the outer margin, those between the fourth subcostal and the third discocellular slanting towards the interior margin, and forming an oblique band; the spots between the median nervules running parallel to, but outside, this band; outer extremities of the nervules black, those on the outer margin sprinkled with silver scales. Posterior wings pale ochreous, gradually increasing in intensity towards the base; wings irrorated with orange; a few black scales, intermingled with silver, placed obliquely just beyond the end of the cell; base tricoloured, the interior portion ochreous sprinkled with red, the middle bright ochreous, the exterior greenish grey; a quadrate silver spot surrounded with orange at the end of the cell, and another smaller spot placed obliquely to and just above it; eight small, oblong, silver dashes crossing transversely between the nervules, near the inner end of the folds, each of them with a few brown scales in the centre; nervules yellow, greenish near the base, their outer extremities tipped with black and surrounded with silver; all the silver markings on the underside are distinctly raised above the surface of the wings. Body ochreous.

Hab. Brazil.

5. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF GOULDIA FROM PORT JACKSON. BY GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS, CORR. MEMB.

GOULDIA AUSTRALIS, Angas.

G. t. parva, suborbiculari, crassiore, vix tumida, pallide rufocastanea; plerumque radiis duobus albidis, extus et intus plus minusve se monstrantibus; umbonibus prominentibus, antice flect-

tentibus, dense rufo-castaneis; marginibus undique regulariter excurvatis; lunula planata, satis definita; sublævi, secundum incrementa lirulis concentricis, antice solum definitis, vix sculpta: intus colore intensiore; dent. card. ii., iii.; lat. ant. curto utraque valva uno; cicatr. adduct. suborbicularibus; linea palliari a margine simplici valde remota, haud infecta: ligamento curtiore, omnino extus sito.

Long. 6 lin., lat. 5 lin., alt. 4 lin.

Hab. Port Jackson, New South Wales; dredged in 5 fathoms (*Angas*).

An interesting addition to the few known species of the original genus *Gouldia*, C. B. Ad., à *primâ manu*, of which the British *Circe minima*, auct., is typical. The *Gouldiæ* of the Panama and Mazatlan Catalogues prove to belong to an aberrant form of *Crassatella*.

6. NOTES UPON THE CUCKOOS FOUND NEAR SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES. BY EDWARD P. RAMSAY.

(1.) THE BRONZE CUCKOO (*Chalcites lucidus*): Gould, B. Austr. iv. pl. 89.

We have for many years been under the impression that the females of this species lay two distinct varieties of eggs, which, although in many instances exactly the same in size, differ widely in colour and in style of marking.

The most satisfactory way of determining this question was to procure specimens of each of these different eggs, and to place them in nests of the *Malurus cyaneus*, or of various *Acanthizæ* (which had been built sufficiently near our residence to admit of our occasionally visiting them), until they were hatched, and then to compare the young birds so hatched from each of the different eggs. This we succeeded in doing in more instances than one, and found that the young birds were in every case alike, and that when they were sufficiently fledged we had no difficulty in recognizing them to be the young of the Bronze Cuckoo (*Chalcites lucidus*).

The first variety of the eggs in question (var. A), usually recognized as the egg of the Bronze Cuckoo, varies in colour from a uniform ashy grey to a rich dark olive-brown or bronze, many of the light ashy-grey specimens having minute dots of deep olive towards the larger end. In one specimen, in which these dots form a blotch, they are more inclined to reddish brown.

Var. B has a purely white ground, blushed with pink before the egg is emptied, and minutely freckled over the whole surface with dots of light brownish red or dull salmon-colour, running in some instances into blotches which stretch half across or round the surface, leaving patches of the white ground without any markings. Occasionally we find a specimen in which the salmon-colour and bronze seem to be blended, forming a curious brownish-lilac tint.

Both varieties vary much in size: we have specimens of var. A